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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1864. NO. 15.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing, in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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PARTY PLATFORMS.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention on which nominated Lincoln and Johnson at Baltimore, June 9th 1864:—

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms of the Rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the Rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with Rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this Rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican Government, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defense of country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the Nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign emigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to the nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption or the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibilities in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican Government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical Governments sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States.

PLATFORM OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated McClellan and Pendleton at Chicago on the 31st of August, 1864, are as follows:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, of the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of the Government, equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, or the war-power, higher than the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to that end, that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching elections will be held as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, and supervision of civil by military law in the States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and a perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now, and long have been prisoners, and are now in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the great Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power they will receive all care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of our Republic have so nobly earned.

The resolutions were adopted with but four dissenting voices

McClellan's Record.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: I take the following from a book entitled "The Battle-fields of the South," written by an officer in the rebel service, page xvi of the Introduction. It speaks for itself:

"It may not be generally known, but men of high position and great veracy have said, in Richmond, that McClellan offered his services to the South when the war began; and that he asked to command a division. He was answered that if his heart was in the cause let him join the ranks, like Longstreet and others, and fight his way up in that position. There are documents which put this question beyond dispute."

The book in question was published in 1864, by John Bradburn, No. 49 Walker street, New York, and can be seen at the Merchantile Library, in this city, class 26 A, No. 547.

I am sir, yours truly, UNION,

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1864.

"I COULD NOT," says General McClellan, "look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain.—That we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often perilled our lives." Of course you could not, but how can you look in their faces, now that you have accepted a nomination from a Convention which declares that those "gallant comrades" had labored, sacrificed and bled to no purpose, and that the first thing to be done was to make immediate efforts for the cessation of hostilities? How can you look into their faces, knowing, as you do, that, you are used as a tool by a party, which is doing all it can to prevent those comrades from being reinforced, which is ready to sacrifice them in order to conciliate the public enemy, which is fomenting those divisions in the North on which the rebels rely more than on their own power, and which has nothing but soft words for the crimes of the Confederates, and no words at all for your "gallant comrades," now upholding the nation in the field?

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Appeal of the National Union Committee to the People of the United States.

HD'QRS. NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE,
NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

The great rebellion, which for more than three years has wrapped the nation in the flames of civil war, draws near its crisis. Its armies have been beaten, its territories has been conquered, the forts and posts which it treacherously seized have been occupied and held by the soldiers of the Republic, its foreign allies have been detached from its support, and its hostile arm, paralyzed by exhaustion and discouraged by defeat, is upheld solely by the hope of political victories to be achieved by its allies in the Presidential election of November next.

If the People in that election sustain the Government, if they reassert its just authority and reaffirm their purpose to maintain it by war so long as war assails it, the rebellion will speedily end. If they falter in this determination, or leave any room for doubt on this vital point, the rebels will take fresh courage and prolong the contest. Every utterance of their organs and their agents affirms and confirms this position. Every rebel in arms and every rebel in office every rebel organ in the rebel States or in foreign lands—every hater of Democratic Freedom and the Rights of man longs and labors for the overthrow of the administration and the expulsion of Abraham Lincoln from the Presidential chair.

In the Northern and Western States this hostility has been embodied and organized in the acts and declarations of the Chicago Convention. That convention gives a silent approval of the rebellion itself, and an open condemnation of the war waged for its suppression. Without a word of censure for the conspirators who plotted the nation's death, it brands with unsparing denunciation the patriots and heroes who defend its life. While it passes in utter silence the gigantic usurpations of Jefferson Davis and his confederate traitors—while it overlooks entirely, and thus, by just and necessary inference, approves their abrogation of political rights and personal liberties over all that portion of the United States in which they have been able thus far to sustain their usurped authority, it pours out its wrath, without stint or measure, upon every act by which the Constitutional President of the United States has sought to defend and protect the life and liberties of the nation, whose executive power is placed in his hands.

That Convention had no words of exultation for our victories; no thanks and honors for the soldiers and sailors who have shed their blood to achieve them. While it denounces our Government for neglect of duty toward our "fellow citizens, who are now, and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition," it has not even a syllable of censure for those rebel authorities who, with more than savage cruelty, and in utter disregard of every dictate of humanity, as well as of every usage of civilized warfare, have deliberately and with systematic purpose inflicted upon those prisoners all the tortures of exposure, of neglect and starvation, and have offered premiums for their murder to the brutal guards to whose grim custody they have been consigned And, on the very eve of the most glorious victories that have ever crowned our arms—after three years of bloody, costly and successful war, when three-fourths of the territory originally held by the rebels has passed into our hands; at the very moment when the rebellion itself is tottering to its fall, and the flag of our country is rapidly advancing to its old supremacy, the party represented at Chicago demands that "*immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities*"—a step which would instantly arrest our conquering armies and snatch from them the glories of a final triumph, repeal the blockade, and throw the whole rebel frontier open to the supplies they so sorely need, secure the recognition of foreign powers, and either accomplish their independence or give them the ability to fight for it four years longer.

We appeal to the people of the United States—lovers of the Union and friends of Freedom—against the consummation of the foul crime against both which the acts and declarations of the Chicago Convention involve. We invoke them not to sanction these principles and sentiments by electing the candidates put forward to represent them. We implore them, as they love their country, as they seek the renewed integrity of its territory, as they desire the peaceful protection of its flag, and the blessing of its free institutions and its equal laws for themselves and their posterity, not to arrest the blow which is just ready to descend upon the rebellion now tottering to its fall; not to give the rebels time to renew their strength for fresh conflicts; not to aid those who would aid them in overthrowing our Government, in destroying our Union, in plunging into a chaos of anarchy the great communities of which the Constitution makes one great and glorious nation, and in thus extinguishing finally and forever, the hopes of all who have faith in Freedom and the Rights of Man.

We call upon the people to bear in mind that, by whatever sophistries they may cloak their purposes, the Chicago Convention neither condemns the action of the Richmond rebels, nor proposes to expel them against their will or by any exercise of force, from the seats of power they have usurped. In all essential respects the action that Convention took accords with the results the rebels seek Both desire a cessation of hostilities Both denounce, with unsparing bitterness, the Government of the United States, and both alike seek its overthrow. Both demand that the attempt to conquer armed rebellion by force of arms shall be adandoned. And both demand that, when the Government of the United States shall have passed into the hands of men opposed to an armed defence of the Government against rebellion, the war shall end by peaceful conference of those allied powers. What more than this could the rebels ask or need for the consummation of all their plans? We call upon the People to bear in mind that, if they elect the candidates of the Chicago Convention, they arrest the Government in the execution of its plans and purposes on the very eve of their fulfillment, and one-third of a year before any new administration can take its place. The interval will be one of hope and confidence for the rebels, and of exultation for their allies in the loyal States. In the Western States preparations have already been made by the disciples and advocates of secession, to follow the example of the South, and sever the West from the Federal Union. The success of the Chicago programme in November, will be the signal for carrying those designs into execution; and the fourth of March will dawn upon a new Western confederacy, aiming at independence, defying the power of the national arms, and co-operating with the slave power of the Southern States in bolting from existence the free Republic of the Western world.

We call upon the people to crush all these schemes, and to brand their authors and allies with their lasting reprobation. We call upon them to support the Government, to quell the rebellion, to defend and preserve the Union. We call upon them to stand by the President who, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, has wielded the power of the nation with unfaltering courage and fidelity, with integrity which even calumny has not dared to impeach, and with wisdom and prudence upon which success is even now stamping the surest and the final seal. His election will proclaim to the world the unaltered and unalterable determination of the American People to quell the rebellion and save the Union. It will strike down forever the false hopes and expectations of the rebel governments, and proclaim to the people of the rebel States that their only hope of peace lies in abandoning their hostility to the Government and resuming their allegiance to the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

We call upon the Union Committees and the Union Leagues, and upon all loyal associations in every State, county and town, to perfect their organizations; to refuse fresh vigor and activity into their operations; to canvass carefully and promptly their respective districts; to circulate documents and newspapers containing just and forcible expositions of the merits of our cause; to combat by assemblages of the people in public meetings, by public speeches, by conversation, by letters and personal appeals, and in all just and proper modes, the deceptive and perilous sophistries of the agents and political allies of the rebellion. Let them be on their guard against the arts of corruption and of intrigue which will be brought, with unscrupulous desperation, to bear upon them. The rebel government, and those foreign powers are most deeply interested in our destruction, could well afford to expend millions in overthrowing this administration, and placing in power the nominees and representatives of the Chicago Convention,

The skies are bright and full of promise. The lion-hearted citizen-soldiers of the Republic march with steady step and unfaltering purpose to a speedy and glorious victory. The heart of the people beats true to the Union. Every triumph of the Union arms over the rebel troops arouses afresh the courage and confidence of the Union men, and chills the heart and decimates the ranks of the submission secessionists represented at Chicago.

A Union victory in November will end the long and laborious strife. It will paralyze the arm of the rebellion. It will disperse its armies, destroy the hope by which the despotism at Richmond now holds its subjects in bondage, release the people of the Southern States from their enforced disloyalty, and give them again the blessings of self-government within the Union and under the protecting Constitution and Flag of the United States. It will enable our own government to exchange the weapons of war for the counsels of peace, to relax the stern control over public action and public speech which a state of war renders unavoidable, to restore our financial system, to dissolve all military courts, and hand over again to the civil tribunals of justice the punishment of crime and the preservation of public order, and to restore their firesides and their homes, clothed with honors and to be held in everlasting remembrance, that great army of our citizen soldiers who have bared their breasts against armed rebellion, and won the imperishable renown of saving the glorious Union for which their fathers and their brothers died.

Signed by the Committee.

H. J. Raymond, Chairman, N. Y.	H W Hoffman, Md
S. F. Hersey, Me	S H Boyd, Mo
J. B. Clarke, N. H	G B Senter O
A. W. Gardner, Vt	J D Defrees, Ind
W. Claflin, Mass	B C Cook, Ill
T G Turner, R I	M Giddings, Mich
N D Sperry, Ct	S Judd, Wis
M L Ward, N J	D B Stubbs, Iowa
S A Purviance, Pa	A Campbell, W Va
N Smithers, Del.	J H Lane, Kan
	J J Coombs, D C

Gen. Sherman's Army.

The Great Exodus Ordered—It Will Be Withdrawn—It was Issued for Peace.

Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the field, Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.—James M. Calhoun, Mayor, E. E. Rawson, and S. C. Wells, representing City Council of Atlanta.—Gentlemen:—I have your letter of the 11th in the nature of a petition to revoke my orders removing all the inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned by it, and yet shall not revoke my order, simply because my orders are not designed to meet the humanities of the case, but to prepare for the future struggles in which millions, yea, hundreds of millions of good people outside of Atlanta, have a deep interest.

We must have peace, not only at Atlanta, but in all America. To secure this we must close the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop the war we must defeat the rebel armies that are arrayed against the laws and Constitution, which all must respect and obey. To defeat these armies we must prepare the way to reach them in their recesses, provided with arms and instruments which will enable us to accomplish our purpose.

Now I know the vindictive nature of our enemy, and that we may have many years of military operations from this quarter; and therefore deem it wise and prudent to prepare in time. The use of Atlanta for warlike purposes is inconsistent in its character as a home for families. There will be no manufactures, commerce, or agriculture here, for the maintenance of families, sooner or later want will compel the inhabitants to go.

Why not go now, when all the arrangements are completed for the transfer, instead of waiting till the plunging shot of contending armies will renew the scene of the past month? Of course, I do not apprehend any such thing at this moment, but you do not suppose that this army will be here till the war is over. I cannot discuss this subject with you fairly, because I cannot impart to you what I propose to do, but I assert that my military plans make it necessary for the inhabitants to go away, and I can only renew my offer of services to make their exodus in any direction as easy and comfortable as possible. You cannot qualify war in harsher terms than I will.

War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it; and those who brought war on our country deserve all the curses and maledictions a people can pour out. I know I had no hand in making this war, and I know I will make more sacrifice to-day than any of you to secure peace. But you cannot have peace and a division of our country. If the United States submit to a division now, it will not stop, but will go on till we reap the fate of Mexico, which is eternal war. The United States does and must assert its authority wherever it has power; if it relaxes one bit, to pressure it is gone, and I know that such is not the national feeling. This feeling assumes various shapes, but always comes back to that of Union.

Once admit the Union, once more acknowledge the authority of the National Government, and instead of devoting your houses and streets and roads to the dread uses of war, I, and this army, become at once your protectors and supporters, shielding you from danger, let it come, from what quarter it may. I know that a few individuals cannot resist a torrent of error and passion such as has swept the South into rebellion; but you can point out, so that we may know those who desire a Government and those who insist on war and desolation.

You might as well appeal against the thunderstorm as against these terrible hardships of war. They are inevitable, and the only way the people of Atlanta can hope once more to live in peace and quiet at home is to stop the war, which can alone be done by admitting that it began in error and is perpetual in pride. We don't want your negroes, or your houses or your lands, or anything you have; but we do want, and will have, a just obedience to the laws of the United States. That we will have, and if it involves the destruction of your improvements, we cannot help it. You have heretofore read public sentiment in your newspapers, that live by falsehood and excitement, and the quicker you seek for truth in other quarters the better for you.

I repeat, then, that by the original compact of government, the United States had certain rights in Georgia which have never been relinquished and never will be; that the South began war by seizing forts, arsenals, mints, custom houses, &c., &c., long before Mr. Lincoln was installed, and before the South had one jot or title of provocation. I myself have seen in Missouri, Kentuckey, Tennessee, and Mississippi, hundreds and thousands of woman and children fleeing, from your armies and desperadoes, hungry and with bleeding feet. In Memphis, Vicksburg, and Mississippi we fed thousands upon thousands of the families of Rebel soldiers left on our hands, and whom we could not see starve.

Now that war comes home to you, you feel very different; you depreciate its horrors, but did not feel them when you sent car loads of soldiers and ammunition, and moulded shell and shot to carry war into Kentucky and Tennessee, and dessolate the homes of hundreds and thousands of good people, who only asked to live in peace at their old homes, and under the Government of their inheritance. But these comyrisons are idle. I want peace and believe it can only be reached through Union and war, and I will ever conduct war purely with a view to perfect and early success.

But, my dear sirs, when that peace does come, you may call on me for anything.—Then will I share with you the last cracker, and watch with you to shield our homes and families against danger from every quarter. Now, you must go, and take with you the old and feeble; feed and nurse them, and build for them in more quiet places proper habitations to shield them against the weather, until the mad passions of men cool down, and allow the Union and peace once more to settle on your old homes at Atlanta. Yours, in haste.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

The Soldier's and the Presidency.

In answer to the statement of the copperhead's and peace—on any terms—press, that the soldiers in our armies are unanimously in favor of McClellan, and that none but Democrats are in the ranks we submit the following:

COMP. F 195th Regt. Pa. Vols.
MONOCACY JUNCTION,
Sept. 18th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR OF GLOBE:—My object in sending you this letter is to show the friends, and also the enemies of our cause, how the soldiers of Co. F, 195th Regt. P. V., view the present contest and how they feel in regard to the two candidates for the Presidency, now before people. On the evening of the 17th ult., it was decided to take a vote in the company, and the result was as follows:

Lincoln	72
McClellan	13
Majority for Lincoln	59

This company was recruited in three different counties: viz: Union, Lycoming and Huntingdon, where the peace Democrats are very numerous, and cry out "settle this war on any terms," and some of them think that soldiers would be willing to seek peace and accept, it or, any terms,—but it is not so. They see but one honorable way of securing a permanent and honorable peace, and that is by the arbitrament of the sword. The rebels appealed to Cæsar and to Cæsar they must go.

But our voice is for eternal war unless these traitors to our general government lay down their arms and submit to the authority of the Constitution and the laws. This is all we ask and this we *must* and *will* have The vigorous prosecution of the war we believe to be the shortest road to a glorious and triumphant peace. And this is the reason why we go for Lincoln and the present administration—its policy is right and will win the day.

Capt. JOHN E. POTTER,
195th Regt. Pa. Vols.

CAMP NEAR MEMPHIS, TENN.,
Sept. 11th, 1864.

FRIEND LEWIS:—Being a reader of your valuable paper, as our worthy captain received it and we all get the reading of it of course, every one anxious to get it first, for it is like getting a letter from a friend to get the *Globe*, and as we have never seen the 19th Pa. Cavalry mentioned in its columns, I thought I would write you and let you know that we are still living. We have been encamped about ten miles from Memphis for some time, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Last Monday we were ordered to pull stakes, and the orders were that we were going to Memphis, where we now are. Forrest's raid into Memphis occasioned considerable surprise but he had not time to do much damage, however he took a great many mules and horses, but had hard work to get them away, he had to get out of the city a little quicker than he came in; the excitement however, now has died away and business is going on as before.

We are expecting him again soon, we heard he was advancing, but he comes when he is least expected, we have been chasing him around for the last ten months but he is like the Irishman's flea, hard to catch. Gen. A. J. Smith caught him once at Tupelo and gave him a sound thrashing, but he did not mind it long, the next place he was in Memphis. Our regiment has been in several battles and skirmishes, and our company has been in them all, and has been very fortunate, we have not had one man killed, and only one wounded, we have three taken prisoners, we have lost six of disease. Part of our regiment is away now on their way to Little Rock, Arkansas, we hope however, they will return soon, as we have not been paid for four months and are waiting for our greenbacks, but camp reports say they will not be back for some time yet.

I think it will be some time before the war is settled in this State; the country is swarming with guerillas, and the most of them have taken the oath of allegiance. The day, before Forrest came into Memphis there was men stepping around with the oath in their pockets, and as soon as the rebels came in they joined them; two were killed who had only taken the oath a few days before. The militia of the city came out and proved their loyalty by fighting the rebels. There are a great many colored soldiers and they are good pluck, but they never take any prisoners since the massacre of Fort Pillow. Whenever they get into a fight their cry is Fort Pillow, and woe be to the reb that falls into their hands. The department has issued a very strict order here now to citizens; any citizen going into the city is instructed by the outside pickets if they cannot prove their loyalty at headquarters by substantial witnesses, they will not get leave to go out again, but will be kept as prisoners. I was on picket yesterday, it was very troublesome to stop all that went in, the road was full all day, some did not know whether they'd prove their loyalty or not, but were willing to try it. I must tell you something of our officers and company. Our company is commanded by Samuel T. Huyet, from the vicinity of Huntingdon, and all who know the Captain know him to be a gentleman and a good soldier, he has proved himself so on the battle-field and elsewhere; the men love him and do their duty without a murmur. Our first Lieutenant, Roland, C. Alleo, is a promising young man and bids fair to become a good officer; he has been promoted to a captaincy; we are sorry to have him leave us, but are pleased to see him promoted.

The men of our company are chiefly from old Huntingdon and Blair, and you know their never have been any soldiers went from Huntingdon and Blair, but what has stood up to the work like men. We are still getting some recruits and our company is one of the largest in the regiment, and has the best officers. Our Orderly Sergeant, Wm. A. Black, is a young man well known in Huntingdon county; he served one year in the 110th Regt., as a private and by paying strict attention to discipline he rose to the position he now occupies. Our other non-commissioned are all rising by degrees, and I think under the present officers the men are willing to fight the rebs any place. I understand the snakes are still crawling around the streets of the ancient borough leaving their slime wherever they can. I would like to have the drafting of a few men in town; I think I could draft a good pack of cowards. Well there is a good time coming.

The weather is very warm here as warm as it has been any time this Summer, we have thunder showers occasionally but they do not seem to cool the air. Well I will close for the present or perhaps I will weary your patience. I will write you again ere long if anything worthy of note sh'ld occur. Our boys are all well and in good spirits and anxious to get at the Johnnies.

Yours, &c.,
SAMUEL S. FLEMING
Co. M, 19th Pa. Cav., Memphis, Tenn.

The Soldiers and the Copperheads.

Gen. Robert C. Schenck in a speech at Dayton, Ohio, a few days since, in referring to the false expressions of the Democracy for the soldiers, said: There is another plank in the platform, and I think it is the tail of the whole. The Chicago Convention expresses its deep sympathy with our soldiers in the field, and its determination to give to them their care and protection, in the event of their attaining power. What do you think of that, soldiers, if there are any here? Would you not like to have a little manifestation of the love and sympathy in advance, before you trust these fellows? Don't you think it strange that as a party, they have always opposed your right to vote while you were absent, fighting for your firesides and your glorious country?

Would it not have been more becoming to them, with George Pendleton at their head, to have voted for money to pay you, and for more troops to reinforce you, before they began talking such hypocracy? The care and protection of the dear soldiers! Suppose the dear soldiers had no votes would their bowels of compassion have been so much moved? Suppose they had succeeded in preventing the soldiers from voting, would you have had that plank in the platform? I rather think not. A vote is a pointed thing. It has the effect in striking backward that the bayonet has in striking forward. A trick and a bullet in the hands of a soldier will kill a rebel in either direction. Suddenly, after calling them Lincoln's hirelings, denouncing them in public and private, they are filled with love for the dear boys in the field, and want them to understand, if they will help them to put the Democratic party in power, nobody will, so well protect them as they will. I know something of the feelings of soldiers. I know the soldiers are not fools. I know with what scorn they spit upon and despise such hypocritical pretences now when wanting their votes, when it is necessary to get their help. You cannot catch these birds, with that kind of chaff. You must try other stuff to put upon the tails of your game, if you expect to put any of them in your trap.

From the diaries of officers on board the gunboat Galena, during the retreat from Richmond, it seems to be conclusively proven that General McCLELLAN was part of the crew, instead of the army, during the battle of Malvern. To which, then does General McCLELLAN belong, the army or the navy? We presume that he is an amphibious general.

☞ Salt Lake is perhaps the saltiest body of water on the face of the globe. Three barrels of this water are said to yield a barrel of salt. The water is of a light green color for about ten or twenty rods, and then dark blue. No fish can live in it—no frogs abide in it—and but few birds are seen dipping in its water.

☞ Why is little nurse-maid like the evening star? Because she's a *wee nuss*.

☞ To stop potatoes from rotting—eat 'em.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 5th, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thos. Cunningham, Beaver co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robt. P King,	13 Elias W. Hale,
2 Geo. Morrison Coates,	14 Chs. H. Shriner,
	15 Jno. Wister,
3 Henry Bumm,	16 D. M'Conaughy
4 Wm. H. Kern,	17 D. W. Woods,
5 B. H. Jenks,	18 Isaac Benson,
6 Chas. M. Runk,	19 John Patton,
7 Robt. Parke,	20 S. B. Dick,
8 W. Taylor,	21 Ev. Bierer,
9 J. A. Hiestand,	22 Jno. P. Penney
10 R. H. Coryell,	23 Eb. M'Junkin,
11 Ed. Haliday,	24 J. W. Blanch'rd
12 Chas. F. Reed.	

UNION DISTRICT TICKETS.

For Congress,

ABRAHAM A. BARKER of Cambria.

FOR SENATE,

LOUIS W. HALL, of Blair co.
KIRK HAINES, of Perry co.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

JOHN N. SWOOPE, of Hunt., co.
JOHN BALSBACH, of Juniata co.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Prosecuting Attorney,

JAS. D. CAMPBELL, of Huntingdon.

County Commissioner,

JACOB MILLER, of Oneida.

Directors of Poor,

HENRY DAVIS, of West, 3 years.
HENRY A. MARK, of Juniata, 1 yr

County Surveyor,

HENRY WILSON, of Oneida.

Auditor,

LIVINGSTON ROBB, of Walker.

What Can You Do?

Loyal people of Huntingdon county, shall the North, the *Democratic* North, submit to the Rebels, the *aristocratic* slave drivers of the South, or shall the South be compelled to submit to the Government that the Union may be preserved and many more years of war be avoided? On Tuesday next you will have an opportunity to say to the world that you are in favor of standing by your Government, and opposed to Jeff. Davis and his Rebellion. There can be but two parties in the contest; if you vote against the Union candidates you vote to encourage the men in the North who are in sympathy with the rebels—you vote to endorse the conduct of the men who denied our brave soldiers the right to vote—you vote to place in power men who to-day would rejoice to hear of the defeat of our brave army. Union men, lovers of your country, stand by the men who are friends of our soldiers, your fathers, sons and brothers. Every man on the Union ticket to be voted for on next Tuesday is worthy of your votes, and should receive the earnest support of every honest, true loyal voter in the county. Tuesday next is near at hand, then go to work, and work every day and until the polls close. Work *for* every man nominated by the Union party—and work *against* every man on the ticket nominated by the rebel sympathizers. Give a few days of unceasing labor to your country, and crush out the enemy in the rear of our brave boys who are daily achieving glorious victories. Vote for no man who did not vote for the amendment to the Constitution giving our soldiers the right to vote. Every man on the Union ticket voted for that amendment—and every man on the *Monitor* ticket, if they voted at all, voted *against* the amendment. Vote with the party that defends our Government and our soldiers against the attacks of rebels in arms and rebels in your midst. Vote the full ticket, and vote it strong—give it such a majority in the county as will forever close the mouths of the cowardly reptiles that have poisoned the minds of the honest Democratic masses.

In another place will be found as full and complete a report of the proceedings as time and space would permit, for which we are indebted to Mr. Robt. M'Divitt, special reporter for the occasion, and we here publicly thank him for his courtesy and kindness.

Democrats.

When you go to the polls next Tuesday, remember, that if you vote with the White Flag Party, you do not vote with the old veterans and true statesmen of the Democratic party. Gen. Cass, Gen. Butler, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Dix, Gen. Hancock, and a host of other tried Democrats have repudiated the *bogus* Democracy of the present day controlled in Conventions and nominations by such traitors as Valladingham, Woods, Harris & Co. Remember that true Democracy is not in the name, that a traitor to his country is not a Democrat, and that men only who are willing to defend this the best Government on earth against rebellion and treason, are Democrats. Remember too, that the leaders of the bogus Democracy of this State were not the leaders of the Democratic party of a few years ago. Now the Reeds, the Clymers, and other old enemies of Jackson, are the prominent leaders and by such you the honest masses are commanded to follow even to the aid of the rebels in arms against our Government. When you go to the polls reflect well before you deposit your vote for any one man on the ticket of the party now sympathizing with the enemies of your soldiers and your country. Remember that by your vote you will make a record for yourself that will either be a comfort or a curse to you and those that follow you. Vote with the party—with the soldiers, who are trying to save the Government from destruction, and you cannot vote wrong.

The Grand Union Mass Meeting.

The Union Mass Meeting on Friday last, was the largest political meeting ever held in this borough, the crowd being estimated at between three and four thousand. The youth, beauty, and intelligence of the county were here. Such an outpouring of the masses was never before witnessed in any country town. People of all ages, sex and conditions, came to swell the crowd and hear patriotism expounded. It was glorious to see such a mass of loyal hearts mingling together for a loyal purpose. "God and our country" was the rallying cry. In shame be it said, that those who call themselves Democrats, and who profess to love their country, hung their heads and shut themselves up in their houses because loyal men had met together to promote the cause of their country.

The meeting was organized by calling Hon. JOHN SCOTT to the chair, who made an able speech which will be found in the proper place in the proceedings. Speeches were also made by several other able and eloquent gentlemen from abroad. After the able, eloquent and convincing arguments of Gen. Carey, of Ohio, we do not see how any man or set of men, can vote with the WHITE Flag Party. No true patriot who heard him can or will do so. The procession was the largest ever formed on our streets, (and yet not one-fifth of the crowd were in line,) the novelties and the sights more extensive and grand. The balloon ascension and the fire works were alone worth the trouble and expense of coming to town, to say nothing of the other displays and the convincing arguments of the learned and able gentlemen who addressed the assembled multitude. The people of Huntingdon may live many a long day before they see their streets again literally jammed with a living, moving sea of human beings. We do not exaggerate when we say that our streets were literally jammed, for it is an historical fact to which thousands of loyal men and women can and will testify. Even the followers of Vallandigham, Wood & Co., had to acknowledge, very reluctantly however, that it was a grand affair. Indeed, it was superlatively grand.

THE *Monitor* says the candidates on the white flag ticket did not *all* vote *against* giving the soldiers the right to vote—but it does not say that any one of them voted *for* giving them a vote. Their candidates in town, as well as their whole party, with four or five exceptions, did not vote at all, thus showing by their conduct that they were opposed to the soldiers voting but were too cowardly to face the music. The white flag party throughout the State, where they were not too cowardly to vote, voted almost unanimously against the soldiers. They polled in the State 105,352 votes *against* the soldiers, and the Union party polled 199,959 votes *for* the soldiers—giving a majority of 94,607 in favor of the soldier's right to vote. The soldier and the soldier's friends can easily see to which of the two parties they should throw their votes and influence.

☞ Alfred Kenyan, of Barree tp., member of Capt. Harry Gregg's company, 13th Pa. Cavalry, was killed on the James River at the time the Captain and a part of his command were taken prisoners. He was shot thro' the neck. Young Kenyan was a good soldier.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the card of Geo. P. Eldredge, on the fourth page of this paper. Persons wishing anything in his line of business would do well to give him a call.

The Ball is in Motion.

From every township we hear that the Union cause is *onward!* Why should it not be? If the loyal people at home should so far neglect their duty as to permit the rebel sympathisers to gain strength, it would be a disgrace not only to the voters but to every loyal citizen of the county. The friends of the Union must not be satisfied with a *good* majority—it must be one that will seriously cripple the enemy in the rear of our fighting boys, and one that will give the rebels everywhere to understand that there is to be no cessation of hostilities until the rebellion is conquered.

Voters, there can be but two parties, Union men and traitors; onward then, Union men, onward to victory! Onward to a *crushing* victory!

The Time for Holding the Presidential Election.

Many persons entertain an erroneous impression in regard to the time of holding the Presidential election. For the information of all we would state that the election will take place on the *First Tuesday after the First Monday in November*—being the 8th day of the month—not on the *first Tuesday*, which will be the 1st. Remember the time—Tuesday the 8th day of November.

The Terms of Peace Proposed.

The following terms of peace were proposed by the rebels through the Richmond *Examiner*, on the 18th of August, more than ten days *before the Chicago Convention met:*

"'Save on our own terms we can accept no peace whatever, one must fight till doomsday rather than yield an iota of them, and our terms are:

"'Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States.

"'Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.

"'Withdrawal of the Yankee soldiers from Maryland until that State shall decide by a free vote whether she shall remain in the old Union or ask admission into the Confederacy.

"'Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the Navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

"'Yielding up all pretension on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old Territories which lies west of the Confederate States.

"'An equitable settlement on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights of all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties.

The Chicago Convention declared in favor of an "immediate cessation of hostilities" as a perliminary step to peace. The only logical presumption in the premises is, that the Convention, when it did this, had direct reference to the terms here laid down, repeated, as they had been, by Jeff. Davis himself, and officially proclaimed by Secretary Benjamin, as the only basis of negotiation and settlement. It would be doing violence to any fair mode of reasoning to draw any other conclusion. The framers of the platform certainly so understood it, and this was the temper of the Convention itself. Were the party, with McClellan as President, in power to-day, separation would be the ground on which they would open negotiations with the rebels.

In this connection we would draw attention to the fact that, in England, where the plots and schemes of the rebels, North and South, are better understood than here, this is the view taken on the subject. In the best informed circles abroad it is not doubted that the success of the Democracy would be followed by peace, the first condition of which would be separation. This belief is not denied by the Vallandingham, the Woods, or the open mouthed brawlers for peace, can speak as by authority.

So it comes down to this: whoever thinks this Government a failure, and believes it best to stop the war by dividing the country, will, as he ought to, support McClellan and Pendleton. But whoever thinks the reverse, and is everywhere and at all times opposed to the above terms, must of necessity, support Lincoln and Johnson.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That every man on the so-called Democratic ticket supported by the *Monitor* of this place, opposed the amendment to the Constitution giving the brave soldiers the right to vote. Such conduct is nothing less than an effort to put the white soldier on an equality with the negro. What soldier, or friend of a soldier, can vote that ticket in whole or in part? And

Keep it Before the People,

That every man on the Union Ticket at the head of this paper, worked for and voted for the amendment giving the white soldiers the right to vote.

☞ We attended two large and enthusiastic meetings in Jackson township on Monday—one at the Fort in the afternoon and another at Steffy's in the evening. The procession of Ladies and Gentlemen in the afternoon was a perfect crusher—and the one in the evening was large. We have not room to give a more lengthly notice.

☞ Be at the polls early—Be at the polls late.

UNION MASS MEETING.

Old Huntingdon Aroused!

She is Loyal to the Core!

ACRES OF FREEMEN!

Thousands of Freemen in Council!

GRAND TORCH LIGHT PARADE!

6000 Freemen in Council!!

SPEECHES, INCIDENTS, etc., etc.

Friday last was indeed a gala day in the history of this county. The outpouring of freemen on that day may safely be said without exaggeration or fear of contradiction to be unequalled by any assemblage of people ever witnessed in this place before, even by the "oldest inhabitant." Notwithstanding the heavy and continued rain during the preceding night, the lowering skies and unfavorable auspices, the town was thronged by nine o'clock in the morning with buggies, carriages and other vehicles while horsemen and footmen made their appearance from all directions, all keeping step to the music of the Union, and by 11 o'clock, the streets, roads, and approaches to the town from every direction, presented one living, moving mass of humanity, from the hills, mountains and valleys of our glorious old county. The splendid Brass Band from Altoona, and others from other places, enlivened the scene with their soul stirring national airs. The band of music from Cassville made its appearance early in the day, followed by a procession of 25 wagons and carriages from Cassville, Clay and Union. An immense cavalcade from Porter and Walker was followed by 18 six horse wagons, together with buggies and carriages innumerable, all gaily dressed with wreaths, festoons, accompanied with music and banners, conspicuous amongst which was one from Porter bearing aloft the inscription, "Union and Liberty; No Compromise with Traitors," and one from Walker on which was inscribed, "The War Democrats are Coming," "We are the Friends of the Soldiers," &c. The ladies from every district lent their charms to the occasion, while the youth of both sexes were largely represented. Morris, Franklin, West, Brady, Jackson, Shirley, and the lower end were there in their might, little Oneida, the district which boasts of more Union men and fewer Copperheads than any other of the same population in the State, mingled her tributary to swell the rising tide, and glorious old Barree, the cradle of democracy, which a few years ago could not raise a corporal's guard from any other party, now vied with sturdy old Cass and other sterling Republican districts in sealing her devotion to our glorious Union, by her noble representation of men from all parties, who had laid aside for the present the trammels of party, and met together with their brethren in one common platform for the salvation of our country, all having in view but one object, the preservation of the government, one aim, and that aim victory over traitors, and mingling in one song—the battle cry of freedom. As the regular and special trains on the different railroads disgorged their living freight, the dense crowd received fresh accessions of hundreds and thousands.

The marshals and officers of the day, mounted on horseback, were in readiness to receive the various delegations on their arrival, and with music and regalia presented a very imposing appearance. By 12 o'clock, the numbers in attendance were variously estimated at from 4,000 to 6,000. It seemed that our noble old county had aroused from her lethargy, as a giant from his slumbers, through her thousands of sturdy men and patriotic women to reaffirm her fealty to our common country in its hour of danger, and testify anew her devotion to the glorious old flag of our fathers. No disorderly conduct disgraced the occasion; no unnecessary noise or confusion. One object, aim and interest seemed to animate all—the salvation of our country. The tide of popular feeling seemed to have set in the one direction, and the energy and determination written on every countenance seemed to say, this government must and shall be preserved, and woe to the coward or traitor who would stand in the way of its glorious march.

At 2 o'clock, the crowd assembled around the speakers' stand, which was tastefully fitted up in the Court House yard, and adorned with wreaths, festoons of evergreen, and banners, tastefully arranged by the fair fingers of our noble townswomen, presenting an appropriate and striking evidence of the taste, skill, and patriotism of the Union ladies of Huntingdon.

The meeting was organized by appointing the following officers:

PRESIDENT,

JOHN SCOTT, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

Israel Graffius,	David Corbin, Sr.,
John Love,	John Oaks,
Gilbert Cheney,	Moses Canon,
J. W. McCarthy,	John P. Stewart,
George Owens,	J. G. Boyer,
Nicholas Corbin,	Benjamin Neff,
Daniel Curfman,	Louis Knode,
Dr. C. W. Moore,	John Bare,
George Wagoner,	John Lutz,
George Price,	Isaac Taylor,
William Smith,	Simeon Wright,
John S. Isett,	Samuel P. Smith,
Hays Hamilton,	B. F. Patton,
Jacob Somers,	George Guyer,
John Warfel,	Samuel Mosser,

Joseph McCoy.

SECRETARIES,

Joseph Porter,	Levi Evans,
Samuel Hatfield,	W. C. Swan,
T. P. Love,	David Ralston
B. F. Brown,	Wm. V. Miller,
S. B. Cheney,	John R. Thompson,
T. E. Orbison,	B. Lutz,

John R. Hunter.

Special Reporter—R. McDivitt, Esq.

In front of the speakers stand was a sea of upturned faces, a compact and crowded mass of humanity, as far as the eye could reach.—Banners innumerable were ranged on every side with wreaths and garlands of every description. A stand on the opposite side of the way held a band of music, while the brass field piece sent forth its complements occasionally in response to the martial strains. The interest of the scene was materially heightened at the time by the arrival of a magnificent car tastefully arranged and decorated, drawn by 8 richly caparisoned steeds, on which was seated a beautiful young lady representing the Goddess of Liberty, crowned and garlanded, and attended by some 40 little girls, all dressed in white, representing the different States, &c., and bearing banners and devices—a very attractive display of youthful innocence and beauty. This car was followed by a procession of boys, bearing a banner with the appropriate and very significant inscription, "We are growing, Father Abraham, 1,000,000 strong."

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. S. H. Reid, of Huntingdon. After some appropriate music by the band, the order of exercises was announced by Chief Marsh. Dorris.

Mr. Scott, President of the meeting, said:

My Fellow-Citizens:—I am so unaccustomed to the duties of a presiding officer, that I know little more of them than that it is customary for him to state the object of the meeting. I understand the object of this meeting to be, to unite men of all parties in saving the country. It will also be my duty to introduce to you a distinguished gentleman from Ohio, Gen. Carey. Before introducing him, let me, for a few moments, introduce to your notice another distinguished gentleman from Ohio, Mr. C. L. Vallandigham. I do so, to show you by a few short extracts from his speech delivered 10th July, 1861, that he had been deprived of a merited honor; that he had been most shamefully treated by the Democratic party in the Chicago Convention; where they had stolen his platform, and then cheated him out of the nomination upon it. After the adoption of the Chicago platform in all fairness, Vallandigham, as the original apostle of the creed, was entitled to the nomination. He would have accepted it pure and simple, for it is the child of his own begetting; and then we would have had the issue fairly before the people of the Union, as it was when he was a candidate before the people of Ohio, whether they prefer resistance or submission to disunionists in arms. Mr. Scott then read extracts from the speech of Vallandigham made while the enemy were in arms around the Capital and before the battle of Bull Run; denouncing the Government as tyrannical, the war as unconstitutional; calling out troops, and declaring the blockade as usurpations of power, and declaring himself then in favor of Peace, *speedy, immediate* peace. Every democrat, every honest man, then denounced him as a traitor. The masses of the Democratic party now, honest at heart in their devotion to the country, denounce him yet. Go to them, and they will tell you they would not support Vallandigham. I will not support him. I will not support any man who stands upon the platform made by him, or who consents to be made the instrument or representative of the men who sanctioned that platform. Take that platform and compare it with this speech, and no man can doubt their common authorship; and yet Democrats, attracted by the force of party name or party pride, are following the man whose treason they denounce. And this convention of politicians acknowledged that the sentiment of the party was against the platform, had not the moral courage to meet the issue presented by putting Vallandigham upon it, but sought to mislead the masses by nominating a soldier whose voice they could say was for war, and with him a candidate for Vice President whose voice has always been the echo of Vallandigham's against the war. A most wonderful feat of political architecture this Chicago platform is! A modern temple of Janus, with two priests to minister at its altar; one a Major General of the U. S. Army pulling open the gates and crying war, war, war; the other pulling them shut and shouting peace, peace, peace.

I stand here then to-day not as a Republican, for in a party sense I never was one, and am not one now; recognizing as worthy of my support, the only party I have recognized since the rebellion began. That party consists of my fellow-citizens in arms against treason, and the only party banner I owe allegiance to is the flag which floats over them.

If by burying all the political parties of the past we could restore the supremacy of the Constitution, and the integrity of the Union, I would willingly go to their funeral to-day, and stand a tearless spectator over their grave.

But we have war; war forced upon us as is declared by the oft quoted Crittenden resolution, by the disunionists of the South, and they are waging it against us yet. And that same resolution declared, as I understand its spirit, that until the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union were restored the war ought not to cease.

Which then is the best way for a brave people to wage war against traitors who are forcing it upon them? by force of arms, or by a *cessation of hostilities?* The mere statement of the question, is its own answer. Is there a Democrat here who honestly believes the election of Gen. McClellan will bring peace? Dismiss that delusion. Against whom did these traitors rebel? Not against Abraham Lincoln. When they rebelled, every department of the Government that could injuriously affect them was in the hands of Democrats. The popular vote for the opposing candidates exceeded by nearly one million the vote for Mr. Lincoln. The House of Representatives, and the Senate both had Democratic majorities, if Southern Senators had kept their seats; and the Supreme Court was Democratic. It was against the Government in the hands of Democrats, who had always stood by the Constitutional rights of the South, and incurred the odium of their institutions by so doing; that they rebelled. If there be any class of men in the North who ought more than any other to resist this rebellion of ingrates, that class is the Democratic party, and if all others desert that position, I believe it to be right, will stand by it. [Cries from Union Democrats in the crowd, "here too, we're with you."]

[The ascension of the balloon here caused some confusion for a moment. A voice, "never mind the balloon, when the election comes we will send the Vallandigham ticket higher than a kite'." Cries of "Go on Scott."]

Mr. Scott continued:

There was no danger to the South, with a Senate, House, and Supreme Court, and the Executive powerless for evil even if he intended it. But he disavowed it, and the present Vice President of the Southern Bogus Confederacy, told them before they seceded, that there was no wrong on the part of the General Government of which the South had a right to complain. With all this they made war upon us, and they are making it yet. The only way of bringing back peace is to defend against their war forced upon us, until the military power of the rebellion is broken; and the rebel army put out of the road. That is what is standing between us and peace. I want peace too. I wish to follow no more soldiers to yonder graveyard if it can be avoided. I want no more tears and no more blood, but when peace comes I want it to be an honorable and a lasting peace. Not a cessation of hostilities first, and separation afterwards. And that is what a cessation of hostilities now would bring you. Separation first, then follows disintegration of the whole Union, repudiation of the national debt, anarchy and ceaseless war; yea, neighborhood war, and assassination around every household. Who is ready for this? I am not. I want peace, but it must be such an one as the American soldier shall not blush over. Such an one that fathers, wives and kindred, who have laid in the grave the slaughtered victims of treason, can read its terms over their graves, and feel that their sacrifices have not been in vain.

I know in saying this now men tell me I sever the ties that have hitherto held me in political association. If it be so, it must be so. I cannot follow my party, when I believe its influence is against my country. I care not who may reproach me with anything which affects a party, so long as the humblest soldier in the ranks will bear me witness that I gave what influence I had to help save my country.

Mr. Scott then introduced to the audience Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford.

The remarks of Mr. Cessna, as furnished by the reporter, are too lengthy for insertion, and we are compelled to omit them for the present. Suffice it to say they were able, argumentative, and characteristic of the man.

Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio, was next introduced, and held the audience spellbound for some three hours. He spoke of the clouds obscuring the natural sun like the clouds of war and desolation the sun of liberty, but we know that there is a natural sun, that the very moisture and weeping of the heavens will be made contribute to the beauty of the earth, we know that there is a sun of Liberty which will shine more brightly when the clouds of war are dispersed and these hours of darkness and trial be made tributary to our higher glory and greatness. He would leave the carcasses of old political parties to the birds and beasts of prey, and the idea of calling a party opposed to the government and the war, the democratic party, was enough to make an old democrat tear his hair. Old parties were dead. This party was a bastard, not a son of the democratic party, having stolen its name hoping to inherit its fortunes—stolen the name to serve Jeff. Davis and the devil in. The speaker reviewed at length the cause of the present war, and showed conclusively that it was a necessity, and would have come sooner or later, if there had been no abolitionists, or if Buchanan had never lived—it was a pity he ever had lived; it was disgraceful to the American people to elect a man that no woman had ever loved—it was the outgrowth of different theories of civilization and progress, one maintaining that labor is honorable, the other that it is degrading; one saying that what the laborer has is his own, the other that the capital of the country should own the labor of the country. No argument was left unfinished by the speaker, and no stone unturned, his logic was unanswerable, his style fascinating, and he was repeatedly interrupted by loud and continued rounds of applause. Even at the close of this three hours' speech, the most masterly and eloquent perhaps ever listened to in the place, the cries of "go on" were so loud and prolonged that it was difficult for the speaker to close. In conclusion he said that this nation, previous to the war, was selling itself to slavery every year, and it was reserved for Buchanan to disgrace himself by saying that wherever the Constitution of the United States goes it carries slavery with it. Thomas Jefferson said, in view of slavery we trembled when we reflected that God was just, and if ever war should come on this account, that no attribute of the Almighty took sides with the slaveholder, and now that it had come he would say to the negro, take this gun and shoot the scoundrel and you shall be free. He would leave no means untried to destroy traitors; he would put steel toes on the mules to kick them to death; he would employ the dogs and cats to bite and scratch them; he would employ the locusts, frogs and lice of Egypt to subdue them, or if in the armory of heaven there was one bolt redder or hotter than another he would, if possible, command it to descend and shiver to atoms every man, North or South, opposed to the extension of that old flag over every rod of the Republic.

After three cheers for Abraham Lincoln and the officers and soldiers of the Union army, three for the whole Union ticket, three for the loyal women of America, and three more for the speaker, which made the welkin ring, the meeting adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The scene presented in the evening, however, was grand and imposing beyond description. The long line reaching almost the entire length of Hill street, the strains of martial music, the firing of cannon, and the almost uninterrupted sound of rockets, the fitful glare of thousands of chinese lights, borne by those in the procession relieving the darkness of the night and displaying in bold relief the banners, transparencies and devices from one end of the line to the other, all combined to render the scene such as has never been witnessed here before. Banners bearing innumerable devices and inscriptions were borne aloft, amongst others the following: "You shall have a fair election and if anxious for a free fight you can have it."—"Maine we have and Penn'a. we will have." "Penn'a. 94,000 over the enemies of our soldiers." "Geo. B. McClellan, we can't help you; you keep bad company." "Death to all traitors." "Peace through the success of our armies," &c. One banner, borne by the workmen from Juniata Iron Works, representing a forgeman just taking a "loop" from the furnace, was displayed with very fine effect, while another painting representing the Genius of Liberty weeping over the grave of the Union soldiers, was well executed and much admired.

The crowd being entirely too numerous to be accommodated in the Court House, was again assembled around the speakers' stand outside. The pyrotechnic display from the stand on the opposite side, under the superintendence of E. C. Summers, Esq., was gotten up on the most extensive scale, and formed one of the most striking features of the occasion. Magnificent rockets, &c., were continually leaping skyward, whizzing and screaming, illuminating for an instant the darkened heavens, and then bursting in mid-air, displaying all manner of fantastic forms and colors. After a most fervent and touching appeal to a Throne of Grace by Rev. Mr. Moore, the crowd outside of the Court House was addressed by Rev. Mr. Woodsworth, Chaplain in the U. S. Army, and Hon. Frank. Bound, Senator from Northumberland, while those inside were at the same time entertained by able addresses from Mr. Barker, Union candidate for Congress, Hon. L. W. Hall our candidate for Senator, and John Williamson, Esq.

The address of Mr. Woodsworth was touching, pathetic and beautiful. He had come from the army after three years' service as Chaplain, having with his regiment been recently discharged. He had seen too much of the cost of this war, looked on too many a bloody field, seen too many gallant boys stretched in death, closed too many eyes of the slain, and laid too many of them away in the grave, not to feel deeply the great interest now at stake, and soon to be decided at the ballot-box. He had looked on the glorious old flag too long, had received inspiration under its folds too long, and had seen too many grand and glorious men fall beneath it, not to feel that next to the cross of the Redeemer, there was no symbol of human hope that compared with the flag of the Union. He had known the gallant Col. Jones of the 58th, and our own glorious Hancock, a model of a man, a soldier and christian, did not wonder that we were proud of him. The army was true. The men who stand in the front of the battle are not the men to cry peace. The men who have rolled back the tide of battle, are the men who cry fight it out until the end. We have taken our muskets and are bound never to lay them down till the rebellion is crushed. He had appealed to the little remnant of his own regiment to know if they would if called in go again to their country's defence, and was met by a unanimous response of "yes, yes, yes!" He related numerous instances of personal heroism, and self sacrifice on the part of colored soldiers. It was no unmeaning thing that Abraham Lincoln did when he proclaimed liberty through all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof. He called on his fellow countrymen to meet this solemn hour firmly and as men. The price is great but the tree of liberty has always been watered by the blood of martyrs. It must grow onward still by the blood of heroes. The long procession of brave boys that have fought and bled and fallen, are not lost. They are enrolled among the immortal ones and added to the list of heroes and martyrs. We will point to them when we wish to excite our young men to deeds of heroism and glory.

Hon. Frank. Bound said nothing had been left for a speaker coming in at the ninth hour to do. After all there was better music made by the cannon in the Shenandoah Valley, at Richmond, and from the guns of old Farragut's fleet. This is the music made by our gallant soldiers bearing aloft the sacred banner of liberty, victoriously onward to a glorious triumph. In the midst of happiness and peace the hell-hound of secession had challenged the United States to arms. It was not so much to be wondered at that rebellion and secession should take place as it was strange and startling to find a man so lost to patriotism as to sympathize with these scoundrels of the South. Every individual is making a record for himself in this struggle, which will live when his clay cold remains are slumbering beneath the clods of the valley. Their children will either rejoice over their memory or hang their heads in ignominy and shame. There are now but two parties, one of honor and one of shame; one of loyal hearts and one of traitors. The speaker here showed by the history of all parties that oppostion to the Administration soon drifted into opposition to the war itself, dug the graves of the parties and handed down to posterity a record of ignominy and shame. Why no word of commendation for Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, one of the few among the faithful who remained true to the government, and not a word of condemnation against Jeff. Davis. A war candidate on a peace platform, was like a circus rider trying to ride two horses each going in the opposite direction. This Major General with the war letter in his mouth, denounces this war as a failure. The guns of old Farragut, of Grant, and Sherman, say it's a lie, whether McClellan says so or the Democratic party.

The address of Mr. Bound was too lengthy for even a synopsis of it to be published in our already crowded columns, and the above slight sketch is sufficient to give but a very imperfect idea of its merits. It was, however, eloquent, convincing, and delivered in that masterly style of oratory which characterized all the addresses which were delivered during the day and evening.

GREAT NEWS

Grant in Motion!!

Brilliant Success of our Army!

Sheridan's Continued Pursuit of Early.

Early's Army Completely Broken up.

Great Rejoicing in the Army.

The Rebel Army on its last Legs.

TREASON MUST GO UNDER!

HD'QRS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
September 29th—Evening.

Reports from Gen. Butler's department say that the 10th and 18th corps crossed the James river at Deep Bottom, and advanced against the enemy's works at Chapin's farm to-day, taking the first line of rifle pits without resistance.

At 10 A. M. the enemy's strong position at Chapin's Bluff was carried by assault, and three hundred prisoners, sixteen guns, flags, &c., taken.

Some deserters came in to-day, who say the defeat of Early in the valley has caused a great depression throughout their ranks, and thousands were ready to desert on the first opportunity, having lost all faith in final success.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—9.10 P. M.

A dispatch from General Grant, dated at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, at City Point, states that Warren attacked and carried the enemy's line to-day, on their extreme right, capturing a number of prisoners.

He immediately prepared to follow up his success.

General Meade moved from his left this morning and carried the enemy's line near Poplar Grove Church.

A later dispatch, dated this evening at 5 P. M., reported that the enemy had just made an assault in three columns, on his line near Chapin's Farm, and had been repulsed.

A dispatch from Gen Sherman, dated at half past 8 o'clock last night, states that he has made an actual exchange of two thousand of his own army, and has made an arrangement with Hood to send to the other prisoners a supply of clothing, soap, combs, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 30.

From the officers and others we gather the following facts in regard to the action on the north side of the James river, which has thus far proved a most brilliant success:

During the night of the 28th, the 10th and 18th corps crossed the James to the North side, moving with great celerity, and at daybreak on the 29th suddenly came upon the enemy.

The 18th Corps (Gen. Ord's) met the enemy at Chapin's Bluff, charging the enemy's works with great gallantry and were successful, carrying the post, Ft. Morris, with seven guns, and then charging and carrying, at the point of the bayonet, six other earth works, capturing in all 16 guns and 500 prisoners.

The works thus captured are very strong, and fully equal to any that the enemy have around Richmond.

Gen. Birney's corps also met with great success, driving the rebels from their works commanding the Newmarket road, and gaining an important position, seriously menacing Richmond.

All accounts agree that the colored troops behaved admirably—a fact which is abundantly attested by the large numbers of wounded reaching here. Of course, our brave white troops fully maintained their well-earned character—so nobly earned on many a hard fought field, and showed clearly by their actions that they believed in conquering a peace.

The latest reports from the front, of that part of our army on the north side of the James river, represents everything as highly encouraging. Our forces were within four or five miles of Richmond this morning, having driven the enemy before them in confusion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1

In a dispatch to Gen. Grant, Gen. Sheridan says:—In my last dispatch I informed you that I pressed Early so closely through Newmarket, at the same time sending cavalry around his flank, that he gave up the valley, and took to the mountains, passing thro' Brown's Gap. I kept up the pursuit to Port Republic, destroying 75 wagons and 4 caissons.

I sent Gen. Torbert (who overtook me at Harrisonburg) to Staunton with Wilson's Division of cavalry and one of Merritt's.

Gen. Torbert entered Staunton on the 26th, and destroyed a large quantity of rebel government property, harness saddles, small arms, hard bread, flour, repair shops, etc.

He then proceeded to Waynesboro' destroying the iron bridges over the south branch of the Shenandoah, seven miles of track, the depot buildings, Government tannery and a large amount of leather, flour and stores, etc., at that place.

I am getting from 25 to 40 prisoners daily, who come in from the mountains on each side and deliver themselves up.

From the most reliable account, Early's army was completely broken up and is dispirited.

The destruction of the grain and forage from here to Staunton will be a terrible blow to them. All the grain forage, etc., in the vicinity of Staunton was retained for the use of Early's army—all in the lower part of the valley was shipped to Richmond for the use of Lee's army.

October 1st—Morning.—Gregg's cavalry were sent out quite a distance towards the left, and found only a small force of Hampton's cavalry which they drove across Rowantz creek.

The main body are reported as having crossed the Appomattox yesterday, A. M.—Fighting has not yet commenced to day.

Reports from Butler's department state that Hoke's division attacked our troops yesterday for the purpose of regaining the ground lost the day previous, but were repulsed every time with heavy loss.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Unofficial reports from the Army of the Potomac up to yesterday morning represented the movment of Grant as progressing very favorably.

Kautz's cavalry has made a reconnoissance within a mile and a half of Richmond, and found the enemy's line very weak. The fortifications are numerous, but feebly garrisoned.

It is evident that Lee has been entirely misled by Warren's recent attack upon his right.

Deserters are coming into our lines very fast, and report that Lee's army, before Warren's attack, was moving to and fro, large bodies going northward, and few returning.

The evident design of Lee was, by this movement, to deceive Grant, and withdraw, without detection, his troops northward. The opinion prevails among our officers that Lee intends to contract his lines, and get his army in position at Richmond, as soon as possible

He will doubtless act entirely on the defensive, and give his attention to the immediate defence of the rebel capital. A battle cannot long be delayed; in fact every moment may bring us the most exciting news.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 2.—4 P. M.

The mail boat Webster from City Point has arrived. The rumor that Petersburg was evacuated is incorrect.

Heavy firing was heard all this morning from the north side of the James river, but nothing important as to the results has been received.

Rebel fugitives of all classes are pouring into Bermuda Hundred in every conceivable manner. Some are coming down the river on rafts, in their eagerness to escape from the confederacy.

Rebel officers, now prisoners in our hands, say they think Richmond cannot long withstand the siege now in progress.

All here are in full hope, expecting to hear of great results.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, N. York:

A dispatch from Maj. Gen. Sheridan, dated Harrisonburg, October 1, 9.30 P. M., has been received by this department.

It states that, "I have been to Staunton and Waynesboro with the cavalry and destroyed the iron bridge on the South river at Waynesboro, throwing it into the river; also the bridge over Christiana creek, and the railroad from Staunton to Waynesboro."

The details of future operations are for obvious reasons omitted. The following dispatch is the latest received from Gen. Grant:

CITY POINT, 8.30 A. M., October 2.—*To Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:*—Gen. Butler, on the right of the James river, and Gen. Meade southwest of Petersburg, occupy the same position as yesterday. There has been but very little fighting today; a few prisoners, however, have been captured.

Last evening General Butler sent two brigades of infantry, with a little cavalry, within a few hundred yards of the inner line of works East of Richmond, meeting with no opposition.

U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

Passengers who left City Point yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, say at time that there was firing on the right and left of Petersburg, but very little in front. The entire army was in motion, and indications were that a general engagement was meditated.

A steamer has arrived with a load of prisoners from the James river.

Forty deserters from the rebel army arrived here this morning, took the oath of allegiance, and have been sent north.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 1.

Major Harry White, of the 67th Pa. late a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, and who was captured about fourteen months since, arrived here to-day, having been exchanged in the special arrangement between Sherman and Hood, and without the knowledge of the Richmond authorities, who have heretofore refused to exchange him on any terms.

Brigadier General Wagner has taken command of the 2d division, 20th corps, in place of Brigadier General Newton, ordered to Key West.

The latest intelligence is that the main road between Nashville and Atlanta, has not been touched.

From Harper's Ferry.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Sept. 27.

The prisoners who arrive here are of different opinions as to the fate of the confederacy. The most intelligent of them acknowledge that its fate is sealed. They do this reluctantly, but nevertheless are not blind to the marks of decay and weakness everywhere observable around them. Gen. Stevenson, commanding this post, has a host of relations in the Southern army, one of whom, a cousin, was amongst the captured brought in here a prisoner a few days since.

Relying upon the ties of consanguinity for some little relaxation of military discipline, he asked the General to deal kindly with him, and was replied to by the stern, yet kindhearted patriot, who rules here, about as follows: "No, sir, I'll see you a great deal farther in an another direction before I will make you exception to the rules of this department. You have made your bed, and, by the Eternal, you shall lie in it. If you had come here sick, or in need, without that cursed uniform on your back, and had shown any love for the old flag, or respect for the laws of the country under which you were born and raised, I would have nursed you an cared for you. But you shall not fare one whit better than your comrades, and to them you must look for sympathy and comfort."

The General expects many such appeals as the above, as he has a host of relations residing down the Valley. But they have mistaken their man if they expect aid or comfort from him.

A great fuss is being made over the Union sympathies of the ladies who live in the vicinity of Winchester. There are very few who reside there who have any love for our country or her institutions.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 5th, 1864.

☞ The *Globe* fails to come "up to time" this week. A desire to give the latest news and as full proceedings of the *Grand* Mass Meeting as possible before the election, has delayed the issuing of our paper until to-day. Those who were with us on Friday, will discover also that we have failed to do full justice to the loyal people who turned out by acres. We have done our best, want of time and room prevents us from doing better.

The Discussion at Mill Creek.

The discussion at Mill Creek on Wednesday evening last, between R. M. Speer and Wm. Dorris, and Robt. Johnston and S. T. Brown, was rather a new thing in a political campaign, and we would like to see it repeated in every township in the county. We had the pleasure of being present, and we are satisfied that the points made by Messrs. Dorris and Brown had a *crushing* effect upon the White Flag Party. There was the best of order throughout the discussion.

If Mr. Johnston's speech was a specimen of his ability as an orator, the "Big Yank" Barker can knock the spots off him in five minutes.

To our Soldier's from Home.

You inquire "how is it that we have two candidates for the Legislature this fall." We answer, the new apportionment has put Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata into one District with two members. Vote for both—John N. Swoope and John Balsbach, good Union men and your honest friends.

☞ All poor men who want Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy to dictate to them, will vote for Mike Lellan and Pendulum. Go in and sell yourselves to the devil.

☞ Mechanics & Laborers who want anarchy, despotism and serfdom, will vote for McClellan and the Copperhead ticket.

It done them good.

We know of several gentlemen who were strong McClellan men before our mass meeting who were most enthusiastic for Lincoln before they retired to rest on Friday night. One of the most prominent men of the white flag party of this place, publicly proposed three cheers for Lincoln and he joined in with the crowd in giving them with a will that astonished the lookers on. We hope many more will repent of their evil ways before the election.

☞ The favorite motto of the Copperheads is—"A fair election or a free fight." Which means, if they do not elect Geo. B. they will repudiate the election of Uncle Abe, and inaugurate a rebellion in the North. All who vote that ticket, vote to have their homes destroyed, and their wives and children insulted and murdered.

☞ All who want to be placed on an equality with the serfs of Europe, will vote the White Feather, peace-on-any-terms ticket.

The Balloon Heard From.

MIFFLINTOWN, Pa. }
Oct. 3d, 1864. }

DEAR SIR:—The very elements combine to unite us in victory. Huntingdon sends to Juniata greeting, and Juniata receives the compliment as a happy omen. The Union Balloon sent up in your place on Friday last came to *terra firma* about 5 miles from this place about 2½ hours after its ascension. * * * *

A. L. GUSS, Pub. *Sentinel.*

☞ All who want to be free and equal, will vote for Lincoln & Johnson.

☞ All who want the North invaded by Southern vandals, and the scenes of Chambersburg repeated will vote for the nominees of the Chicago platform.

☞ We have received the first number of a new monthly paper, entitled the *Literary Companion*, published by Miss M. E. Williams, Penfield, Monroe co., N. York. It is devoted to romance and literature.

The Companion will be sent to any part of the United States, *free of postage*, at the low price of 50 cents, per year.

CLUB TERMS.—Five copies to one address forty cents each. Ten copies to one address, thirty five cents each. Twenty copies or more to one address thirty cents each. Lady subscribers will be entitled to a gem picture of the editress by enclosing a red stamp to pay postage.

Conductor Killed.

John Horning of the second stock Express east on Monday evening was instantly killed at Coal Siding, about a mile west of Mill Creek. It appears that the bull-nose of the engine pulled out, throwing Mr. Horning on the track in front of the train, several cars passed over him, crushing his body in a horrible manner. He leaves a family to mourn his sad and sudden death.

☞ Robert Carmon, who removed from this county some years ago, was killed by guerillas at Keytesville Missouri, on the 20th ult. He was Sheriff of that county and a strong Union man. The most of the Union citizens escaped to the woods before the town was attacked. The court house and other property was destroyed.

UNION MEETINGS.

The County Committee have appointed Township Meetings, at the following times and places:

Dudley, Wednesday, Oct. 5.
Trough Creek Church, Todd, tp., Thursday, Oct. 6
Marklesburg, Friday, Oct. 7.
Scottsville, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Orbisonia, Thursday, Oct. 6.
Mt. Union, Friday, Oct. 7.
Mapleton, Saturday evening, Oct. 8.
Petersburg, Saturday, Oct. 8.

A large attendance at all the meetings, is expected.

Prominent speakers will be present, at each meeting to address the people.

HENRY GRAFFIUS,
Sept. 20, 1864, Chairman.

THE DRAFT.

The draft for this county, in the townships which had not filled their quotas by volunteering, came off on Monday of last week. The following are the lucky ones:

HENDERSON TOWNSHIP.
49 in the wheel; 12 drawn.

1.	J. W. Decker	7.	John Porter
2.	Joseph Abt	8.	J. C. Hamilton
3.	Sam. Isenberg	9.	Samuel Ely
4.	George Rupert	10.	Saml. Powell
5.	Wm. Sankey	11.	Wm. Mendorf
6.	Jackson Hight	12.	Levi Decker

CLAY TOWNSHIP.
82 in the wheel; 28 drawn.

1.	A. Donaldson	15.	Geo. Renecker
2.	W. J. Harrison	16.	C. Robinson
3.	Jno. R. Black	17.	John Madden
4.	Wm. Lane	18.	John Rupert
5.	John Drake	19.	C. Hoffman
6.	G. B. Hudson	20.	R. Hampson
7.	Eph. Shore	21.	Wm. Smyers
8.	Jab. Curfman	22.	Wm. Brickley
9.	J. K. Hooper	23.	S. Moreland
10.	D. Curfman	24.	Levi Anderson
11.	Wm. B. Long	25.	T. E. McVitty
12.	A. R. Miller	26.	D. B. Heck
13.	Geo. H. Keith	27.	Jno. M. Drake
14.	Jacob Black	28.	Jas. Olayton

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.
57 in the wheel; 22 drawn.

1	Wm. Hess	12	John Starr
2	Jacob Booher	13	J. W. Hester
3	Wm. Gerringer	14	Peter Cuchall
4	Geo. Robinson	15	S. Taylor
5	Ellis Snyder	16	N. Duffey
6	Saml. Wible	17	Levi Cramer
7	Jno. Duffey	18	Jno. Cuchall
8	A. Cuchall	19	J. W. Wible
9	R. A. Madden	20	G. Madden
10	D. Leadter	21	F. Gumbert
11	Levi Boreman	22	S. Cuchall

CROMWELL TP. & ORBISONIA BOR.
53 in the wheel; 14 drawn.

1	James Kelly	8	T. Webb
2	J. W. Chilcote	9	D. M. Painter
3	Saml. Fleck	10	J. H. Snyder
4	S. Bollinger	11	Wm. Jordan
5	Wm. Rinker	12	A. Donaldson
6	J. M. Pressell	13	M. Byers
7	Seth Myers	14	T. Chilcote

SHIRLEYSBURG BOROUGH.
20 in the wheel; 6 drawn.

1	G. Whittaker	4	Cal. Wallace
2	Jacob Snyder	5	Jas. Johnson
3	Jas. Doyle	6	R. Johnson

[The G. W. Whittaker drawn above, is likely to be intended for Geo. Withington, as Whittaker has never been enrolled in this Borough.

SHIRLEY TOWNSHIP.
98 in the wheel; 22 drawn.

1.	John B. Yaple	12.	Peter Miller
2.	Andrew Kough	13.	E. Dougherty
3.	George Miller	14.	Joseph Parsons
4.	Abe. Miller	15.	J. Staub, Jr.
5.	Jeremiah Shope	16.	Enoch Lutz
6.	Henry Ripple	17.	Wilson Etnier
7.	John F. Shafer	18.	David Bowman
8.	J. B. Grover	19.	J. Copenhaver
9.	Saml. Latherow	20.	Henry Hertzler
10.	Jas. Thompson	21.	Elisha Price
11.	A. Lewis	22.	R. Thompson

LUBLIN TOWNSHIP.
54 in the wheel; 20 drawn.

1.	J. A. Appleby	11.	D. R. P. Roddy
2.	J. D. Appleby	12.	Geo. P. Cough
3.	H. C. Robison	13.	J. O. Rouse
4.	W. Morrow	14.	J. F. Plumb
5.	Alx. Neely	15.	Saml. Wiser
6.	Robt. Robison	16.	E. Thompson
7.	Samuel Kelly	17.	D. F. Peterson
8.	Saml. Gilliland	18.	T. Montague
9.	J. C. Mills	19.	Michael Fogle
10.	J. K. Peterson	20.	J. Gallaher

TELL TOWNSHIP.
—in the wheel; 26 drawn.

1.	W. A. Scott	14.	C. Price
2.	H. A. Oakeson	15.	Levi Piper
3.	P. A. Beers	16.	A. B. Parsons
4.	S. G. Coulter	17.	H. R. Shearer
5.	E. D. Book	18.	A. S. Cisney
6.	J. T. Love	19.	John Kearn
7.	J. D. Briggs	20.	Samuel Book
8.	Saml. Briggs	21.	M. F. Shoup
9.	J. W. Shoup	22.	David Jones
10.	J. W. Cisney	23.	George Briggs
11.	Saml. Love	24.	D. P. Shoup
12.	Jas. F. Jones	25.	S. Oakeson
13.	David Reender	26.	Jacob Stong

The drafted men report at Hollidaysburg on the 13th of October. Transportation will be furnished.

B. R. Foust, Capt. B. X. Blair, Dr. J. A. Shade and Samuel Brooks acted as a committee of citizens to superintend the drawing.

Carbon Township was given a few days longer to fill her quota. There is no doubt she will succeed.

The great reduction in the quota is due to the exertions of Hon. A. A. Barker, the Union nominee for Congress, who after much exertion, secured a correction of the enrollment lists of this Congressional District, which reduced all the quotas about one-third. The people will remember Mr. Barker at the polls for his watchfulness of their interests.

Speech of General Hooker.

At the great meeting in Brooklyn Thursday evening last, Gen. Hooker entered the Academy of Music and appeared on the stage while Senator Wilson was speaking, when a scene occured transcending anything over witnessed thereabouts in the way of a reception. The whole audience sprang to their feet, cheer rose upon cheer, of the magnetic, electrical kind, that thrill along the nerves; ladies waved their handkerchiefs, gentlemen swung their hats, Gen. Hooker bowed his acknowledgements, and, for a moment seeming almost overcome by the demonstration When the applause had somewhat abated, Gen. Hooker stepped forward, in answer to loud calls, and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I need not tell you that I am totally unprepared for this; I cannot and do not take this demonstration or any part of it to myself. I am not worthy of this reception. ("Yes you are," and cheers.) I am no more worthy of this than you. We are all here in the same boat; you have been working in another. (Cheers.) Your victories are as dear to us in the front as the victories in the front are dear to you. The victories of the last Fall, I speak with a full knowledge, were hailed with as much joy and enthusiasm in the army as though they had been achieved by the army I belong to. The victory of Ohio we felt, and I hope we may feel more, and I do not doubt that next November we shall taste of one to which this rebellion has furnished no parallel. I need not tell you that I am rejoiced to find such an assemblage here to-night, and it shows that it is all right with our cause and our country. (Cheers.) No misfortune can be-fall us when our people are animated by the feeling which is evinced here to-night. If the war has been prolonged it has not been from our weakness, but from our consciousness of strength. We have not put forward all our energies and resources, although we have shown and and we have employed resources which amazed the world. But in the North, the North has not yet made that one great effort to crush this revolt at a single blow—it could do it, and can do it any day when it moves for that purpose. (Cheers.) The people in these loyal States, and I am proud to say it, the people have been in advance of the authorities in all of this rebellion, (Cheers.) and they will be until they reach the end, and the end is not remote. (Cheers) I am rejoiced to meet you, and to meet you under such auspices as I do to-night. Tidings, glorious tidings reach us from all of the armies; the work goes bravely on. There are no Copperheads—(Great cheers.) there are no copperheads in the army. (Cheers.) They will fight well, and they will vote well. (Cheers.) More devotion, more loyalty, never, never animated the hearts and the hands of men more brave.

I thank you most kindly for the kindness with which you have received me to-night. I am unworthy of it. [No, no.] I hope in the humble capacicy in which I have been placed I have never failed to do my duty. (Cheers, and "That's so,") and I don't intend to do so now. I wish you all good night.

The General then retired, amid loud and prolonged cheering.

From a Soldier of the 49 Regt. P. V.

MR. LEWIS:—Feeling, as I think every American citizen should feel, a deep interest in the welfare of our nation, and desiring to see the success of the *great* principles advocated by the *Union* men of the county, I have concluded to write you a few lines which if you think worthy of notice, you may publish, as by them, some now supporters of the Chicago candidates, may see "the error of their ways," and forsake them.

Washington City, as is well known by any person who has resided in it any length of time since the breaking out of the rebellion, is literally full of Secessionists; (the citizens I mean,) not such as you call "Copperheads," in the North, but such as *openly* hope for the success of the rebel army, and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. I have talked with a number of these persons and they *do not say* you cannot whip *them*, referring to as they call them, "the Confederates," but they say, "you can never whip *us*." Thus, as will readily be observed, including themselves in the number arrayed against the Government, and trying to demolish it by force of arms. Those very persons are among the most enthusiastic in their support of the candidates of the Chicago Convention, McClellan & Pendleton, and who, in the same breath, will speak of the good qualities of their candidates and justify the traitors in bringing on this wicked rebellion. I ask are many of the *honest* voters of our county, who support those candidates, aware that they are, by that act, placing themselves on the same ground, or at least in the same ranks, as those who, not only seek the overthrow of the present administration, but of the Government? many of those persons too, have brothers, and others sons in our army, braving the dangers as well as the exposures of a soldier's life, peyling their lives for the sustenance of the Government. I ask again, will those men at home, who have enjoyed from the beginning of the war, the comforts of their quiet firesides, infuse new life into the rebellion *now tottering* and almost ready to fall, by voting for the nominees of the Chicago Convention? Will they thus give velocity to the ball, or sharpness to the point of the bayonet, that may draw the life blood from their brothers or sons?

The *Charleston Courier*, (Rebel) says: "If our army is successful, McClellan will be elected, but if unsuccessful, he will be defeated."

Can then, *a true* lover of his Government, vote with the party whose success depends upon the defeat of the Union army, and the success of those who would, if in their power, destroy that Government? I hope every Union man will answer these questions by giving his vote for the representatives of the only principles on which a lasting peace can be obtained. Those principles were divulged at the Baltimore Convention, and their representatives are, Abraham Lincoln & Andrew Johnson.

Respectfully yours,
B. M. GREENE.

MARRIED,

In Huntingdon, Pa. on the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. A. Price, Mr. PHILIP FRANKLIN, and Miss REBECCA GREEN, of Lancaster, Pa.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at COFFEE RUN for month ending—Sept. 30th, 1864.

Baker, M. J. Miss 3	Keper, J.
Brumbaugh, Mary Ann	Morer. Geo.
Caruthers, Catharine Miss	Rothrock & Ellis
Dean, Wm.	Ritter, D
Dean, Jno.	Shoup, David
Donnellson, A.	Shultz, H.
Duncan, R.	Summers, J.
Ellcatt, B.	Schell, S.
Hall, Catharine Miss	Showalter, P.
Hall, G. C. Miss	Shultz, Geo.
Johnston, E. Miss	Waddell, John.
Kreger, S.	

Coffee Run, Oct. 5, '64. S. COHN, P. M.

KEEP THE FENCE BETWEEN YOU AND THAT WHICH IS NOT YOURS.

All depredators are hereby notified not to enter the Vineyard or Orchard of the subscriber. All persons disregarding this notice, will be dealt with to the utmost rigor of the law, without further notice.

GEO. A. STEEL.

Oct. 5, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Ellen O. Logan, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Ellen O. Logan, late of Shirley tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

EDWARD ZUERNER, Adm'r.

Oct. 5, '64. 6t.*

WANTED:

A Saddler, a good Farrier, and a Black-smith for Co. M, 10th Pa. Cavalry. Any person wishing to enter the army and serve in either of the above capacities, can upon making application to the Pro Marshal, be mustered into the service, receive the Government and Local bounties and be forwarded to the regiment.

S. L. HUFFERT, Capt. 10th Pa. Cav.

Memphis, Tenn. Oct. 5, '64. 3t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Pleasant Green, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Pleasant Green, late of Oneida tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, and those owing the same, will make payment.

HENRY WILSON, Executor.

Sept. 14, '64. 6t.

TRIMMINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WM. MENCKE & BROTHER
No. 804 Arch Street.
Philadelphia.

A fine assortment of Ladies Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Bugle Gimps, Shawl Borders, &c.

Importers of real Berlin Zephyrs, Embroideries, Saxony Yarns, Knit Hoods, Fancy Goods, &c., at the lowest prices.

Sept. 14, '64. 3m.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION
TO BE HELD ON
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday (and 11th day) of October, 1864, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Mifflin, and Cambria, in the House of Representatives.

Two persons to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Centre, Blair, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry, in the State Senate, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata, in the House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of county Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

Two persons to fill the office of Director of Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of District Attorney of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Canffman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Maffett's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 20th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magaby, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Hankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAlevey's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district; thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Kor's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, John Longenecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Pelghtel, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry G. Owen's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by C. Allmond, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as fu and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being the present year on Friday, the 5th of August next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 1st day of Sept., A. D. 1864, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *Huntingdon*, Sept. 14, '64.

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS, such as New Mackerel, Hams, Side, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Cheese, &c., at LLOYD & HENRY.

Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

FLANNELS, WOOL PLAIDS, CASSIMERS, Clothes, Kentucky Jeans, &c., at LLOYD & HENRY.

Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Oct. 5,

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$11.50@12.00
Common and Superfine	$1 @7.00
Rye Flour	$8.00
Corn Meal	$ bl $8.00
Extra White Wheat	$2.75@2.85
Fair and Prime Red	$2.75@2.84
Rye	$1.83
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.70
Oats	97
Barley	$ bu $1.25
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$14
Timothy	$6.50
Flaxseed	$3.70
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour bbl	$11.50
Extra do New	5.75
White Wheat	2.25
Red Wheat	2.20
Rye	1.05
Corn	1.00
Oats	75
Cloverseed	15.00
Flaxseed	2.50
Dried Apples	2.00
Butter	30
Eggs	20
Lard	25
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	12

H. K. NEFF, M. D.

HAVING returned from the army, will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, at his old residence on Hill street.

Huntingdon, Aug., 24, '64.

VALUABLE FARM
AT
PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned offers at Private Sale, his farm and timber-land adjoining, upon which he resides, in Juniata tp., Huntingdon county, containing in all about

500 *ACRES,*

about 150 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, 90 acres thereof being rich bottom land, and the remaining cleared part being good red shale upland, with two good apple orchards, and two sets of farm buildings on different parts of the tract. The building on one part of the said tract consists of a stone house, good spring house enclosing an excellent spring of water near the house, other necessary outbuildings and a large frame bank barn. The buildings on the other part of the tract are a log house and log barn. It is a productive grain raising farm and is well located for raising stock. The land not improved is well timbered, a considerable portion of which is good productive land if cleared and cultivated. It can be divided into two or three tracts and will be sold either in separate parcels or as a whole, as may be desired.

A clear title will be given and the payments made to suit the purchaser.

Any inofrmation will be given by calling on the undersigned on the premises.

A. B. SHENEFELT.

Juniata tp., Aug. 31, '64.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.

The annual examination of Teachers for the present year will be held in the several Districts as follows:

Cromwell,	"	Wednesday, 5, Orbisonia.
Dublin,	"	Thursday, 6, Shade Gap.
Tell,	"	Friday, 7, Bollingertown.
Case & Cassville,		Friday, Oct. 14, Cassville.
Clay,	"	Saturday, 15, Scottsville.
Springfield,	"	Monday, 17, Meadow Gap.

As the new form of certificate differs, in one respect at least, from that of the old, the county Superintendent would call the attention of applicants to the following portion of the instructions recently issued by the State Department, in regard to the coming examinations.

1. MORAL CHARACTER.—By the new form of certificate the Superintendent certifies to the good moral character of the holder. Good moral character is one of the most important requisites, and no person should be licensed to teach whose character is even questionable.

If superintendents are not personally acquainted with the applicant, or are in doubt as to their character, they should demand testimony from some responsible individuals who are known in the community, before certificates are issued.

R. McDIVITT, Co. Supt.

August 10, 1864.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF THE LAST WILL and Testament of Samuel Carothers, late of Shirley Township, dec'd, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises,

On Friday, the 21st day of October

next, the well known and valuable MANSION FARM, late of said deceased, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining the Borough of Shirleysburg and the great road from Mount Union to Chambersburg; seven miles distant from the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal at Mount Union; containing

182 Acres and 82 Perches,

about 150 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; 55 acres are well set with clover; 25 acres are meadow—the remainder well timbered. The improvements are, a good LOG HOUSE, and double LOG BARN, with Sheds and other necessary outbuildings; a well of excellent water conveniently to the house, and running water in the barn-yard; also a spring east of the house. There are also on the premises about 50 grafted apple trees, besides a variety of other fruit trees common in this latitude.

Sale to commence at one o'clock on said day, when terms will be made known and due attendance given by

LEWIS CAROTHERS,
ABRAHAM CAROTHERS,
Executors.

Sept. 14th, '64. 6t,

JUST RECEIVED AT LLOYD & HENRY'S, a large stock of Ladies' Dress Goods of the latest styles.

LLOYD & HENRY.

Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

J. E. GREENE,
DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 13, 1864.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. ma4'04

Pocket Knives.

A new stock just received at Lewis Book Store.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, will be exposed at Public Sale on the premises, on

Thursday, 20th, day of October, next,

A Tract of land situate in Oneida tp., Huntingdon county, containing

112 ACRES,

more or less, about seventy five Acres of which are cleared. Known as the farm of Francis Jackson; having thereon erected a good story,

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 27, '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been hereto fore favored. Come one and all, and see.

☞ New Goods received daily.

ap16.1864 SIMON COHN.

NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which will be bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements and compete.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promissories.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain; for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 11, 1864.

NOW

BARGAINS

FOR

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1864.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

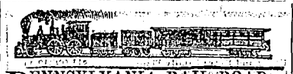
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Ist Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,
for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.	MAIL TRAIN MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD HARRISBURG EXPRESS.	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	TORDRUM ACCOMMODATION.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
4 52	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	.....	1 43
5 00	.....	.....	9 21	Mt. Union,	11 28	9 58	.....	1 35
5 10	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	.....	1 25
5 15	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	9 43	.....	1 18
5 29	7 05	6 39	5 49	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 32	.....	1 07
5 44	.....	.....	6 03	Petersburg,	10 47	9 18	.....	12 52
5 52	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	.....	12 44
5 58	.....	.....	6 17	Spruce Creek,	10 35	9 05	.....	12 38
6 18	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	.....	12 22
6 22	.....	.....	6 41	Tyrone,	10 13	8 43	.....	12 15
6 32	.....	.....	6 51	Tipton,	.....	.....	.....	12 05
6 37	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	.....	12 00
6 42	.....	.....	7 00	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 24	.....	11 56
6 00	8 20	8 #0	7 15	Altoona,	9 40	8 10	.....	11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 36 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 50 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, May 23, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,	AR 10 45	AR 6 20
6 00	7 50	McConnellstown,	10 24	6 0
6 08	7 58	Pleasant Grove,	10 16	5 52
6 24	8 14	Markleosburg,	10 00	5 40
6 38	8 28	Coffee Run,	9 42	5 26
6 43	8 35	Rough & Ready,	9 35	5 20
6 58	8 46	Cove,	9 23	5 05
7 00	8 50	Fisher's Summit,	9 20	5 #5
AR 7 15	AR 9 05		LE 9 05	LE 0
LE 7 25	LE 9 20	Saxton,	AR 8 50	AR 4 40
7 45	9 40	Riddlesburg,	8 33	4 19
7 53	9 48	Hopewell,	8 28	4 11

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

8 09	10 04	Piper's Run,	8 12	6 22
8 34	10 29	Hamilton,	7 42	6 02
8 49	10 44	Bloody Run,	7 28	5 48
AR 8 53	AR 10 48	Mount Dallas,	LE 7 25	LE 5 45

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 25	LE 9 25	Saxton,	AR. 8 00	AR 6 30
7 40	9 40	Coalmont,	7 45	6 15
7 48	9 48	Crawford,	7 35	6 05
AR 7 55	AR 9 55	Dudley,	LE 7 30	LE 6 00

Broad Top City,

Huntingdon, May 23, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 6.30 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger train leaves READING at 7.15 A. M., and returns from MOUNT CARBON at 5 P. M.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5.15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3.35 and $2.80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH, without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations, and at 2.10 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
May. 2, 1864, *General Superintendent.*

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN!

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock of goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which for CASH on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received at LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.

April 28, 1864-1y.

AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.
—NOW OPEN—
Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,
FINE CUTLERY,
And Sporting Apparatus generally,

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Bells, Gloves, Masks, Bullies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDER'S,
Sportsmen's Depot,
Mch2,1864-6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY
AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country.

J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.
GOODS SOLD
At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE REMOVED
From their place of business, on Hill Street,
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING
On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,
Where they intend doing
A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.
MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,
Who buy goods by the piece or package,
WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE
TO GIVE US A CALL.

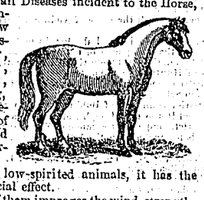
WE KEEP A
General Assortment of GOODS,
Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
FISH, SALT,
NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.
WE WILL SELL GOODS
AT THE LOWEST
PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES.

A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO.

Huntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

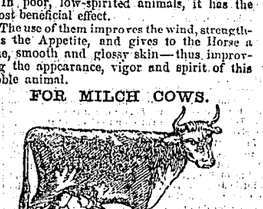
These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Hoaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY
S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You: How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, APPRENTICE, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every States for AGREEMENTS of all kinds.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What CONSTITUTES LEGAL and SLAVERY, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of money, and vexatior litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Sto

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDERS' do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at as fair prices. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.

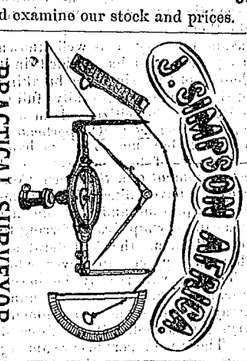
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION P'RS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,
WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,
AND FANCY
BEST QUALITY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BIRNBAUM'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
ON HILL STREET,
A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.
☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '56.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Foundor, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for confidential correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

If you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC THE OYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bortini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store.
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1860. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

If you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2.00 at the cheap store of
D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at
S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new edifice, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
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